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SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

With thankfulness to God for the measure of success that He has granted to the work, The AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY submits its Sixty-Fourth Annual Report.

NECROLOGY.

HON. EDWARD MCGHEE, of Mississippi, elected a Vice President in 1853, died at Woodville, October 1, aged nearly ninety-four years. Of high Christian character, he had taken an enlightened interest in philanthropic and religious enterprizes, and especially by his benefactions and his impressive advocacy, he had contributed to the success of this Society. It has been said of Judge McGehee by one who knew him well, that "his name was the synonym of integrity and honor, and through an exceptionally long and active life it was unsullied."

Two other officers who were personally known to many members of the Society, and who were intelligently familiar with its history and hopes, have also passed away. The following tributes of respect to their memory were promptly adopted by the Executive Committee:—

"DR. WILLIAM GUNTON died in Washington City, December 15, in the ninetieth year of his age. We place on record our testimony to the pure and eminently useful life of our diseased associate, which has now become the heritage of this community and of the Republic of Liberia. Dr. Gunton's connection with this Committee dates from April 24, 1846. By his death the cause of African Colonization is deprived of a devoted supporter and counsellor, whose sympathies and gifts have attended it from the beginning, and we are bereft of a faithful colleague and a beloved companion and friend."

"The Executive Committee, with sincere regret for the loss the Society has sustained in the death, at Burlington, Vermont, October 3, aged seventy-nine years, of the Rev. JOHN K. CONVERSE, Agent for Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, take this occasion to place upon the Minutes, their high appreciation of the excellence of his character, the purity of his life, and his devotion to the interests of Africa and the African race. Mr. Converse was for a quarter of a century Secretary of the Vermont Colonization Society, and since 1868, Agent of this Society for the Northern New England States. He has carried into these official relations the urbanity and practical good sense which characterized his private life, and has had the highest esteem and confidence of all who knew him."

FINANCIAL.

The receipts during the year 1880 have been :—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Donations..... | \$6459 37 |
| Legacies..... | 457 67 |
| Emigrants toward their passage..... | 1918 75 |
| Common school education in Liberia .. | 433 46 |
| Investments realized..... | 2992 52 |
| Other sources..... | 2292 85 |

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Receipts... | \$13,854 56 |
| Balance, January 1, 1880..... | 3,023 89 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Making the resources..... | \$16,878 45 |
| The disbursements have been..... | 16,860 96 |

| | |
|---|----------|
| Balance in Bank, December 31, 1880..... | \$ 17 49 |
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The Society has not had an Agent or paid representative in the field to make collections during the year: and it cannot too earnestly impress the fact that it will have to rely more than ever upon the active co-operation of the pastors of congregations and upon the spontaneous gifts of the friends of Africa. Never has there been so loud a call for advance. Business is reviving. The hearts of many of God's people beat with new courage. Will they not make a worthy thank offering to the Lord for the furtherance of His cause in Liberia, in this time of special, urgent need?

EMIGRATION.

The emigration during 1880 has been by the barks Liberia, May 22, sixty persons; the Monrovia, May 29, seventy-six persons; the Liberia, November 1, six persons, and by the Tuck Sing, November 22, one person: making a total of one hundred and forty-three persons, exceeding in numbers those sent in any one year since 1872.

These emigrants were mostly in families and removed from the following named places, New York City 1: New Berns 7 and Concord, N. C. 5: Nashville, Tenn. 1, De View 10, and Phillips County, Arkansas, 108: and from Marshall, Texas, 11. Forty-six were reported as commu-

nigrants in Evangelical churches. Of the adult males, 26 are farmers, 2 coopers, 1 blacksmith, 1 blackmaker, 2 school teachers, and 8 ordained ministers of the Gospel. Several families went to join relatives and acquaintances, who had written for them to come. All reached the vessels named at their own expense, and they also contributed \$1218.75 towards the cost of passage from New York. They were thoroughly provided for at sea and during the first six months after arrival at Brewerville, where they chose to settle.

The two vessels which left New York in May anchored off Monrovia after a pleasant passage of 35 and 32 days respectively. Their arrival was thus promptly announced by Vice President Warner:—

"I am happy to say that no deaths occurred among the two companies of emigrants on the voyage. That special Providence of the Most High respecting this very thing now going on, viz: the returning of the dispersed Negro to his own land, is as active and remains as firm to-day as it was in Paul Cuffee's time. I deprecate everything that savors in the least of presumption, but we may rest assured that the coming back of the smitten sons and daughters of Africa from their long and sorrowful exile, will be guided and guarded by that wisdom which called from naught all things that now exist. Who can turn aside His power?"

Under date of August 16, the Physician in charge, Dr. A. L. Stanford, wrote: "The last emigration of one hundred and thirty-six persons to the soil of their ancestors, are making rapid strides towards laying a foundation for future usefulness and prosperity. We are proud of them and trust the Colonization Society may be enabled to assist many more of the same class. I mean sober, honest and industrious persons. These men, and, I should add, women and children, were here but a few days before they engaged in clearing their land and planting it and some in building, in order to live on their own resources when the bounty of the Society ceases."

But four deaths were reported up to December 2d, the date of our latest advices, viz: one female adult, from causes not peculiar to any climate, and three children. Of the latter, "one was a little girl who had pneumonia in New York and was left with spinal disease: a boy who died of mumps coming back on him, and another from injuries received at school in the United States."

The Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society have continued their liberal appropriations in aid of the passage and settlement of persons at Brewerville: and the American Sunday School Union have given generously of their publications for the use of the emigrants on shipboard and in their new homes. This important assistance is here mentioned, with acknowledgment of thanks.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of this Society

has been uninterrupted for the past sixty years. Those now reported make the number colonized since the war to be 3,525, and a total from the beginning of 15,523, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,235 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

THE LIBERIA EXODUS ARKANSAS COLONY.

A very large proportion of the emigrants during the year were from the city of Helena and Phillips County, Arkansas; they having reached New York in the winter and early spring, entirely self-moved and at their own expense, bound for the African Republic.

Inquiry among them brought out the fact that they were men not acting blindly, but who in the midst of toil and an oppression which they chose not longer to bear, had planned a movement of which others with superior advantages might be proud. They stated that they were a part of many thousands organized into companies of a hundred each, with leaders of mature judgment, bound by oath, having signs and passwords—a secret organization—the object of which, in addition to improving their own condition, is thus set forth in a printed Constitution:—“We feel it no less our duty than a pleasure to give the Gospel and civilization to our Fatherland. Africa must be redeemed and that by persons of African descent: and there are none so well prepared as are the American Negroes.”

The Liberia Exodus Arkansas Colony selected and commissioned some three years ago, two intelligent men from among its members, one an educated Physician, and paid their expenses to Liberia and return. They brought a favorable report of the Republic. The Doctor promptly went back to Liberia accompanied by a small party to prepare the way for the rest. The people who came North of their own accord and embarked in May did so because, as they stated, they were turned out of houses and off plantations in Arkansas, when it became known that they proposed removal in a few months to Africa.

These emigrants were not the physically and mentally weak, nor the idle and dependent; but the strong and vigorous, the enterprising and intelligent. They said:—“We are all willing to work hard, we older men do not expect to live long anywhere, but we go to Liberia to make a home for our children and grandchildren. No man has urged us to go, the thing comes from our own hearts, God put it there.”

Persons desiring to remove to Liberia are cautioned against leaving their place of residence until they have communicated with the American Colonization Society and received from it directions and orders for passage, thereby saving themselves delay, exposure and suffering, and it

may be sickness and even death. The Society has not the money with which to furnish shelter and support to self-appointed emigrants while waiting for an opportunity to embark: such applicants may not come up to its standard for intelligence, enterprise and industry, and as the preference is now given those, all other things being equal, who will contribute a part of the cost of their passage to Liberia, they may fail at last in their efforts to emigrate.

APPLICATIONS.

Communications making inquiry about the condition of Liberia and preferring application for passage to that Republic, continue to be received by the Society in such number as to justify the estimate that half a million of people are considering the question of emigration. Two thousand persons in one County in North Carolina are said to be only waiting for an opportunity to leave for Africa;—industrious and enterprising men, seeking new outlets for their energy.

A settled fact is now to be dealt with. It is not whether a people will emigrate to Liberia, but that when men and women wearied with years of struggle and suffering, have a fixed purpose in their hearts to go, are not those who are able, in duty bound to hold out a helping hand?

The spirit actuating many is thus concisely presented in a recent application:—“The motives that induce me to go to Africa are:—First: That I apprehend I shall there be free from the discrimination, disrespect, and even contempt and violence to which I am subject in this country, on account of my race, color, and previous condition of involuntary servitude. Second: Since my riper years ever have I indulged the hope, that the Negro, somewhere on the globe, would become the peer of any nation, comparatively, in civilization, enlightenment, science, art, moral excellence, Christianity, wealth, and power. It seems that Providence has decreed that such shall be the case, and that Liberia shall be the place. Third: I want Liberia to have the benefit of my talent, energy, and labor, and even the remainder of my life, in her civilization, education, evangelization and general advancement.”

HOW INFLUENCED.

In going to Liberia the emigrant makes no mistake. Private correspondence, illiterate it may be, but convincing, is the great agent in quickening removal to that Republic. The following letters, written by relative to relative or friend to friend, not only give the most substantial reasons for their course, but relate experiences that are representatives of the fortunes, feelings and prospects of the settlers generally:—

Rev. Charles W. Bryant, who left Louisiana in January, 1876, writes from Grand Bassa County, September 18:

"Yours of May 6 came duly to hand. It finds me and family in usual health. I say since you ask, that I am not holding any Government position. I have looked much into the affairs of this Republic, and think I understand them. Our laws are good in the main; our constitution is excellent, and the soil is as good as any in the world. We want men who believe that they ought to make a nation, and that they are not the white man's inferior. We want statesmen. We are a free people and make our own laws. We are not subject to any class of men, and are a sovereign and independent nation. I am disposed to give information only to those who intend to come to Liberia. This is a new country, only fifty-four years from the commencement of the colony to the present.

What people is there that went to a distant continent, without learning and money, and established themselves as a free, sovereign and independent nation in the same length of time? We have a well organized Government, and are in treaty relationship with all the enlightened Powers of the earth. This country is new. Everything is to do. You need not expect to come and find everything in Africa as in America. If it is an honor to be a state senator or anything else in the United States, why don't the men who want to be Supreme Court judges, members of a national house of representatives and senators come to this country? Come to Liberia, and should you be elected to an office, you will get it. Please publish this letter in the papers when you are through with it. Write to me soon."

Mr. Norfleet Browne was a school teacher at Littleton, N. C., whence he removed with his family and others in 1879. Under date of Brewerville, January 28, he remarks:—

"Thank God and the American Colonization Society for aiding me to remove to Liberia. After a pleasant run of thirty-one days from New York I landed at Monrovia, the capital city of the Republic. I remained in Monrovia one day, and then came to the town of Brewerville, on the St. Paul's river, some ten miles distant. I never was so well pleased as when I set my feet on Africa's shore, for here I am at home. All that is wanted in this country is intelligent, enterprising and moneyed men from the United States. By that class a large and powerful Republic can be built on the coast of Africa. Ministers are also wanted to preach to our brethren that are in heathenism. I find this to be a good country—the only country for the Negro. Africa, dear Africa, is the only land that a colored man can say is his. I expect to start a school soon at Brewerville for the natives—to teach them the truths of the Gospel, the blessings of civilization, and the ele-

vating beauties of the English language. I say to my brethren in America, come to your own country. Here you can feel that your soul is your own; here you will not be despised as of another race; here you can rule instead of being ruled; here are no white men to say whether you shall vote or not, and here you will not be kicked about from pillar to post as a football by white people or politicians. The Western coast of Africa was wisely selected by American benevolence and philanthropy for the settlement of the exiled people of color. I find here all kinds of fruit, vegetables and grain, as in the United States. It is not so hot here—and January is the warmest month—as to burn the fish in the rivers or the fine coffee growing on trees. It is pleasant—the air is sweet and soft, and it is quite cool in the morning and evening. At noonday it is not hotter than in North Carolina in summer time. If I were again in the United States I would not remain, but would return to Liberia, even if I had to grieve my bones with labor until I should raise money enough to bury my body here. The emigrants that left with me are all well. They have selected their lands and are at work upon them. Please have this published and send it to Rev. Lewis Browne, my minister, and to Mr. Alexander Browne, my brother, both at Littleton, N. C. I write them to come to this Republic of true liberty, equality and happiness.”

Senator J. J. Ross visited the United States during the summer, and on the eve of departure, wrote:

“I emigrated to Liberia in 1849, from Augusta, Ga., in the bark Huma, with my grandmother Hannah Mallory, I then being about seven years old. Myself and family arrived at New York in May last. We have been to Georgia to see our relatives, where we spent two months, and have also visited Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. We are about to leave for Liberia, via England. We are much pleased with the civilization, science and enlightenment that we find in America, but we love Liberia better as a home, and would not exchange place and situation for the same here if it were offered. In Africa every breath of air is one of pure freedom and unproscribed manhood—such as the best and most exalted Negro can never realize in these United States.”

THE AZOR AND PASSENGERS.

It is to be regretted that the first movement made by American Negroes, from their own original voluntary action, to return to the land of their ancestors, should have met with a serious reverse, the bark Azor having lately fallen into the hands of the owner of the mortgage resting upon her. The errors of inexperienced managers in her first and only voyage to Africa, could not be overcome, but doubtless others, avoiding the causes of failure, will soon successfully conduct an exodus of their race.

Not a few papers have given currency to the following erroneous statement, viz: "of the three hundred and twenty who sailed on the Azor, twenty-nine died for want of proper food and care on the voyage, and were buried in the sea. Some forty odd have been able to return to this country through the assistance of friends, and of the remaining three hundred only about sixty are alive."

When the truth is so bad, there is no very good excuse for mistakes. The facts are: That 256 persons, old and young, embarked on the Azor at Charleston, S. C., April 21, 1878. Of these, a careful examination and enumeration in March, 1880, show that 23 died on the voyage, 16 returned to America, 27 deaths from all causes had taken place in Liberia, and 190 were alive in that Republic. The latter generally are stated to be in good health and prosperous, while a large number are more than contented with their condition and prospects.

Mr. Jackson Clark, one of the passengers by the "Azor," wrote to his brother in South Carolina from Arthington, August 8, as follows;—

"In my last letter to you, I was much discouraged, owing to my being a stranger in this land and to this people, and because of the failure to receive my money from the parties with whom I entrusted it in the United States. My family are all in splendid health and are doing well. Mother and father are looking and feeling better than when they left Charleston. I have made two crops in this country, and they have done me more benefit than any two crops in America. I am making my coffee farm. I have planted ten thousand trees, and I have eight thousand scions ready to set out. Some of the two thousand trees bloomed last March, and others are in bloom at this time. Now, my dear brother, I say to you and to all my race that want to be anybody, come to Liberia, for it is the only home for the people of color."

LIBERIA.

Liberia is more flourishing and important than ever before. A new era of progress is opening before it. The new settlements are making encouraging advance. The growth of coffee is attracting much attention. The quality of the product there raised is such that it is being imported into Ceylon, Brazil and other countries for seeding. An English company has secured a large amount of land upon a long lease for coffee plantations.

Statements hostile and disadvantageous to the Republic have been put in circulation, but witnesses of high character, who have visited the country, especially the interior towns, and studied the social and political condition of its inhabitants, declare them to be without foundation. They report the people peaceable and prosperous, enjoying in full measure the rewards of well directed labor, and eager to share the benefits which follow in the train of religion and education.

EDUCATION.

The intelligence, energy and progressive spirit of the present administration have had considerable influence in exciting an interest in public school instruction and in the College.

Rev. G. W. Gibson, Secretary of State, under date of February 4: wrote:

"You will no doubt have heard before this reaches you of the action of the Legislature in appropriating \$ 3,000 to aid in removing the College, as well as the grant of authority to the Trustees to change its site. I am pleased to inform you that the Government is giving more attention than ever before to common schools. Besides \$3,800 to the College and its Preparatory Department, the Legislature at its recent session appropriated \$11,000 for common schools. Having just received a quantity of school books, ordered last year, we are opening and soon hope to have in active operation about thirty-five Government schools."

The schools of this Society at Brewerville (one) and at Arthington (two) have been continued during the year, with an increased attendance of pupils and an encouraging growth in scholarship.

One of the most important meetings held by the Board of Trustees of Liberia College was convened at Monrovia, January 10, when action was had looking to the wider usefulness of the Institution, and the very able and accomplished Rev. Edward Wilmot Blyden, D. D., LL. D., was nominated to the Presidency of the College.

The Board of Trustees for Education in Liberia, at a meeting held at Boston, June 14, unanimously confirmed the nomination of the Liberia Board of Trustees by electing Dr. Blyden to be President of Liberia College, and assented to the removal of the College from Monrovia to some point on the St. Paul's river, as more advantageous to the interests of the Republic. The fact that Chiefs of the border tribes are seeking an education for their sons is an incentive in this change. Prof. Martin H. Freeman again becomes Fulton Professor in the College.

Dr. Blyden has since passed several months in the United States and in England in behalf of the College, and reports that he had promises of aid when the "new departure" should be entered upon. He arrived at Monrovia, October 29, and was to be inaugurated President, with the usual ceremonies, January 4.

The New York State Colonization Society has aided in the year, 28 young men in their theological studies with a view to becoming Missionaries in Africa: and considering the widespread use of the Arabic language in the country of the Mandingoes and Foulahs, just back of

Liberia, it has also made provision to add an Arabic teacher from one of the American Colleges in Syria to the faculty of Liberia College.

The Hall Free School at Cape Palmas, supported from the income of a permanent fund set apart by the Maryland State Colonization Society, has been in operation over four years. It is of a primary character and open to all classes of children and of both sexes. The number of pupils averages 70, and the evidences of improvement continue very satisfactory.

Two teachers—the widow of a Minister who was four years a missionary in Equatorial Africa, and her son who was born there, now a young man—were passengers by the trader *Liberia*, November 1, to open a literary and industrial school at Arthington. They took with them an ample outfit of school appliances. This is the work of Edward S. Morris, Esq., a benevolent Friend of Philadelphia, Pa., who for years has given his commercial and Christian talent to the welfare of the Liberian people. It is his intention, if he can raise the means, to send in the Spring, a school house in sections, accompanied by a printing press and other helps for the equipment of this educational center.

Mrs. Mary H. G. Barbazo, daughter of the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet D. D., was a passenger by the bark *Tuck Sing*, November 22, accompanied by her husband and four children, for the purpose of establishing and teaching a school for young women at Brewerville. She is under appointment of the "Ladies Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church," who have the control and supervision of this effort for the elevation of their sex in Liberia.

Miss Margaretta Scott, for a number of years connected with the Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, is giving herself to a new enterprise, from which she hopes to see permanent good results in the Christian education and uplifting of the women of Liberia. Last summer she personally selected some two hundred acres of land in Grand Bassa County, near the St. John's river, and about twelve miles from the Coast, upon which it is intended to erect a stone building as a young ladies Seminary. Towards this object, Miss Scott has collected and placed in charge of responsible trustees in the United States, several thousand dollars. Subscriptions to a liberal amount in materials and labor have been made by citizens of Grand Bassa County.

THE ABORIGINES.

President Anthony W. Gardner, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence of Liberia, in his able, interesting and encouraging Annual Message to the "First Session of the seventeenth Legislature," thus treats of the relations of the Republic to the neighboring native tribes, and presents inviting openings for trade and for the planting of Christian civilization:—

"I am glad to be able to inform your Honorable body that the chiefs and head-men of the Barline country have made application to the Government for assistance to enable them to bring down their trade to the seaboard, and also to protect them on the road against the intermediate tribes who are accustomed to rob and maltreat them with impunity. They allege that when thus treated by marauders from the border tribes they get no redress except by resorting to predatory wars, in which, to use the language of the chiefs, both parties suffer most seriously and without reparation. But they allege, that if the Government, which commands the respect and fear of all the tribes, will interpose, the highway to the interior will be rendered free and safe to all who may travel to and fro with their articles of trade. The Kibg of Barline, through his son, represents the country as abounding in cattle, rice, cotton, country cloth, palm-kernels and camwood. He also assures the Government that laborers can be supplied in large numbers from this populous section of country.

"The Pessas are said to be a hardy and industrious tribe, capable of enduring great fatigue and labor like the Kroomen. And what is especially gratifying, is their great inclination to civilization and Christianity: more so perhaps than any other tribe about us. Such a people should have special encouragement, not only by the Government, but also by the bold and enterprising merchants, in offering every inducement to bring them and their trade among us.

"I have to state further in this connection, that I have had the pleasure of receiving recently a messenger from Ibrahima Sissi, sovereign ruler and commander of the faithful of the Kingdom of Medina, requesting the Liberian Government to assist in opening the roads for trade from this wealthy commercial emporium to Monrovia. He represents the road to be infested with robbers, which he advises must be removed in order to secure a free egress and ingress to trade. Ibrahima Sissi is of the opinion, however, that the chiefs residing on the road may be conciliated and easily controlled by the payment of a yearly stipend. But adds, in case of the failure of this method, that he is prepared to join the Government in a military force of horsemen and foot soldiers, to co-operate with the Liberian troops in removing the obstructions. He states that he sent a thousand horsemen to Musardu to escort the Government commissioner, the Hon. B. J. K. Anderson, to Medina, in the year 1868, but Mr. Anderson, for some reason unknown to him, declined the invitation. Medina is represented as abounding in cattle, hides, goats, sheep, horses, asses, rice, peas, corn, ground-nuts, cotton, country cloths, butter, rock-salt and gold in great abundance. All he wants is free and uninterrupted intercourse between Medina and Monrovia in order that the wealth of this interior region may pour into our markets.

"And permit me to remark to you, gentlemen, constituting this Honorable body, that our duty to our brethren of the interior is providentially plain before us. Let us heed the Macedonian call now lest we have cause, when too late, to regret it. God, in His overruling Providence, has inclined and predisposed the hearts of our aboriginal brethren toward us for good. Let me urge upon you the importance of heeding the divine monition, and of engaging in the work of enlarging our borders and making strong our hands by uniting with this intelligent people, who, like ourselves, can read and write (though in a different language) and who occupy no mean rank in mathematical and classical literature; a people who for many generations have been free from the destructive effects of intoxicating drinks, and are therefore in the happy enjoyment of an unimpaired body and mind, an undwarfed manhood, and a soul that delights in the free worship and adoration of the great God, the merciful and the compassionate.

"I have also to state that the Superintendent of Grand Bassa County, has received a deputation from the Mar people asking the intervention of the Government to protect them and their property in their passage to and from that place to Buchanan. The Mar country, lying in the north-eastern part of Grand Bassa County, and about twelve days journey from Buchanan, was ceded to this Republic in 1874 under the administration of President Roberts, and is entitled to the protection for which the chiefs ask. I have directed Superintendent Smith to assure the King's messengers that the Government will do all in its power to protect person and property on the highway, as well as to foster interior commerce.

"The aboriginal tribes in and about Cape Palmas, with the exception of the Bereby section, present a most encouraging and gratifying aspect. The Superintendent under date of Nov. 11th writes, 'Several of the interior tribes have recently sent in their chiefs and other representatives to enter into more intimate terms of friendship with the Government. Several *quasi* treaties have been made, and more friendly relations never existed than at the present time. The Sorake people, now an important tribe, who remained friendly during the Grebo war, have engaged to assist the Government in keeping the roads open for eighty miles interiorwise.' 'The Greboes,' he writes further, 'are on the most friendly terms with the Government. The educated young men, some eighteen or twenty in number, have recently taken the oath of allegiance.' The natives, far and near, seem to be becoming awake to an important fact, viz: that God intends them to become one with us, a part and parcel of Liberia in all her interests. And the interior tribes particularly, are very anxious for the opening of schools among them.

"From these references, your Honorable Body will be able to form

some idea of the vast and favorable opportunities presented to the Government for uniting our brethren of the tribes around and beyond with ourselves; and thus laying the foundation of a powerful future state. And I fondly cherish the hope, Gentlemen, that in view of the gigantic proportions of the work before us, and the important bearing it has upon the vital interests of the nation, the Executive will have your hearty co-operation, in all judicious measures tending to carry out and perfect an enlightened and wise domestic and interior policy. I believe that there is sufficient tact and experience in this Honorable body, to seize hold of these favorable opportunities, and render them subservient to the best interest of all concerned. I believe that, with me, you will invite the friends of Africa in foreign lands to reach the kingdom of Soudan, the garden spot of our country, and open its rich treasures to the commercial world. I am willing, Gentlemen, and I believe you are, to follow the indications of the Great Arbiter of all events in the work of civilizing and evangelizing Africa."

AFRICA.

Africa has for ages been close to the great centres of civilization, and yet, with the exception of a slender coast line on the North, has not been included in that civilization. Commerce has sailed in huge fleets along her Western seaboard and around her Southern Cape, into the Indian ocean, and also down the Red Sea on the East into the same ocean, and has thus circumnavigated the Continent: but it has never affected the interior to any great extent, except through the miseries of the slave trade. The Nile, the Niger and the Congo are mighty rivers, coming from far within the central regions, and yet they have never, as have the rivers in other Continents, brought those regions into contact with the outer world. But of late a change is visible. Explorers are laying bare its geographical secrets and revealing its hidden physical resources. From every side they are pushing inward, and thus opening avenues of entrance from all the coasts. They report majestic mountains, deep valleys, large lakes, rapid rivers, lofty cataracts, and broad table lands rich in all the productions of nature, with vast opportunities for foreign trade and for missionary labors. The merchants, manufacturers and capitalists of Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium and other European Powers are placing their representatives in every part of Africa with intense vigor. Railroads are in course of construction, telegraph wires laid, gold and diamond mines worked and steamers launched upon her navigable waters. Steamship lines have just been established from France and from Germany to the West coast.

Not to be behind worldly enterprize, leading missionary societies abroad are taking measures to penetrate Africa with their missions, and are, in some cases, receiving special and large gifts to enable them to

carry out this policy. In the face of all these facts, the apathy in America respecting this grand field is remarkable. Syria, India, Japan and China are preferred to a country that has been wronged by American cupidity for hundreds of years. But there are indications that an interest in Africa is awakening in this land and especially among the African race. Numbers of them are ready to go forth "by twos" and by hundreds to better their condition, and to elevate and enlighten their brethren. Thousands of scholars are under training for this ultimate object. Can less be done than to send them?

Let increased contributions for this purpose be forthcoming, and for the support of schools, for the opening of roads from the seaboard of Liberia into the more healthy and wealthy interior, and for the survey of the lands of the Republic.

"In that time shall the present be brought unto the Lord of Hosts of a people scattered and peeled, and from a people terrible from their beginning hitherto: a nation meted out and trodden under foot, whose land the rivers have spoiled, to the place of the name of the Lord of Hosts, the Mount Zion." ISAIAH 18:7.

EX-PRESIDENT WARNER.

Since the forgoing was penned, intelligence has been received of the sudden death, at Monrovia, December 1, of HON. D. B. WARNER, born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1815, emigrated to Africa in 1823, and Agent of the Society in Liberia since July 1. 1877.

Admiring the varied gifts with which Mr. Warner was endowed, and the long series of valuable services which he rendered, notably as Secretary of State, Vice President and President of Liberia; and contemplating the beauty of his private life and the pure principles which guided his public conduct, the Society unites with the citizens of the new Republic in sympathetic sorrow for the great national loss which it has been called upon to bear. So long as Liberia shall be known, the name of Daniel Bashiel Warner will live.

THE ANNUAL MEETINGS.

The Sixty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in the First Baptist church of Washington city, January 18. In the absence of the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, detained "by professional engagements which could not be postponed," the Senior Vice President in attendance, Dr. Harvey Lindsay, presided, and with marked grace and dignity.

The Annual Report, which appears in full in the present REPOSITORY, was presented and extracts therefrom were read by the Secretary, when the Society was ably and eloquently addressed by the Rev. Dr. John L.

Withrow, of Boston, on "The Hour for Africa;" and Rev. Dr. George W. Samson, of New York, on "The United States Government, the Founder and Necessary Patron of the Liberian Republic." A copy of these elaborate discourses was unanimously requested for publication.

Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland pronounced the benediction, the opening prayer having been offered by Rev. Dr. James H. Cuthbert, pastor of the church in which the anniversary exercises were held.

The Board of Directors held sessions on Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 18 and 19, at the Colonization rooms, Washington, D. C. Rev. Dr. John Maclean, of Princeton, N. J., presiding on the first, and Dr. Harvey Lindely on the second day. President Allen, of Girard College, was again one of the valued delegates from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. The following were elected: Executive Committee,—Dr. Harvey Lindely, Hon. Peter Parker, President James C. Welling, Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Addison, and Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, the latter as successor to Dr. William Gunton, deceased; and Mr. William Coppinger was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer. There are indications that an increased interest is awakening in the work of this grand old Society, and that it will be remembered more and more in the gifts of the friends of Africa.

ARRIVAL AT MONROVIA.

Letters have been received announcing the arrival at Monrovia, December 16, of the bark *Liberia*, with emigrants sent by the American Colonization Society, and of the bark *Tuck Sing*, after a passage of forty days. The latter took out Mrs. Barboza, daughter of Rev. Dr. Garnet, and her family, all of whom are well and delighted with their new home.

NEGRO NATIONALITY A NECESSITY.

Such are human prejudices among the unsanctified peoples of the world, that the distinct race without a really independent nationality hangs on the mercy of the stronger and exists only by sufferance. The Negro problem is not, therefore, a local question. It is cosmopolitan. It reaches as far as the Negro exists. It obtains in every quarter of the globe, and the difference is found only in its treatment. Africa is the great Negro centre. There we find two hundred millions of Ham's sons and daughters. Now, if these be consolidated into a great Christianized nationality, with an adequate commercial intercourse with the other great Powers of the world, and with a military and naval force sufficiently potent to maintain their national honor, the Negro problem would be solved of itself; and Negro stock would be current and pass at par all over the civilized world.—*National Monitor*.

"THE DARK CONTINENT."

BY REV SAMUEL WOLCOTT, D. D.

ALL thy realms in midnight shrouded,
Crushed beneath oppression's weight,
Of thy sons by spoilers rifled,
Victim of a bitter fate.

Land of sorrow !

Drear thou wert, and desolate.

But the curtain now is lifting
From thy mountains and thy lakes ;
O'er thy peopled valleys gleaming,
Now for thee the daybeam wakes,—
Land of darkness !
O'er thy hills the morning breaks.

Soon thy hands outstretched in worship,
Shall to God their offering bring ;
Set in Jesus' crown, thy topaz
Shall abroad its radiance fling,—
Land of bondage !
Thy deliverer is thy King.

Hail, O Africa, thy ransom !
Raise to heaven thy grateful song !
Last in rank among the nations,
Thou shalt lead the choral throng,—
Land of promise !
Thy Redeemer's praise prolong !

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
During the Month of January, 1881.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--|-------------------------------------|----------|
| MAINE. (\$5.00) | | | Concord. Jacob Wallace, toward | |
| Bangor. Dr. T. U. Coe..... | 5 00 | | cost of emigrant passage to Libe- | |
| VERMONT. (\$5.00.) | | | ria..... | 25 00 |
| Pittsfield. M. P. Pumphrey..... | 5 00 | | SOUTH CAROLINA. (\$15.00), | |
| CONNECTICUT. (\$30.00.) | | | Charleston. John Bates, toward | |
| New Haven. R. S. Fellows..... | 30 00 | | cost of emigrant passage of self | |
| MARYLAND. (\$1.00.) | | | and family to Liberia..... | 15 00 |
| Baltimore. Rev. Thomas Duncan ' F | | | FOR REPOSITORY. (\$2.00) | |
| D. D..... | 1 00 | | North Carolina \$1; Georgia \$1.... | 2 00 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. (\$1.00) | | | RECAPITULATION. | |
| Washington City. A. J. H..... | 1 00 | | Donations..... | 42 00 |
| NORTH CAROLINA. (\$60.00.) | | | African Repository..... | 2 00 |
| Littleton. Alexander Browne, | | | Emigrants toward passage..... | 75 00 |
| toward cost of emigrant passage | | | Rent of Colonization Building..... | 61 50 |
| of self and family to Liberia.... | 25 00 | | Total Receipts in January.... | \$160 50 |

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77
29950